

26 April 2019

Ex Parte

Marlene H. Dortch Secretary, Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Re: Expanding Flexible Use of the 3.7 to 4.2 GHz Band; GN Docket No. 18-122

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On 25 April 2019, Srini Prasanna Executive Vice President of ABS Global Ltd. ("ABS") and undersigned counsel met on behalf of the Small Satellite Operators (ABS, Hispasat S.A. and Claro S.A.) with Commissioner Starks and his Chief of Staff, William Davenport.

We discussed the Small Satellite Operators' (SSOs) interest in ensuring that the C-band reallocation process moves quickly, so that the SSOs are able effectively to utilize their FCC licensed C-band satellites to provide service to customers in the United States. We stated that, to be prompt and successful, any transition plan must:

- (1) Compensate fairly all satellite operators with satellites authorized by the Commission to provide C-band service in the United States for the loss of valuable spectrum that they are currently authorized to use to offer services;
- (2) Encourage the prompt relocation of earth station operators through the use of substantial incentive payments, in addition to covering their relocation costs;
- (3) Provide U.S. taxpayers, through payment to the Treasury, a fair share of the proceeds generated by any reallocation of C-band spectrum.

We also explained that the Commission has the legal authority under the Communications Act and its own precedent to adopt a reallocation order that accomplishes all of these goals through a market-based transaction.

Finally, we said that while the SSOs have no objection to a government-run auction that accomplishes these goals, the latest incentive auction proposal submitted by T-Mobile was unlawful. By forcing satellite operators to bid against earth station owners, this proposal failed to provide for the solicitation of bids from "competing licensees" as required by statute. We also pointed out that, because of the vast differential in value between satellite transmit rights and earth station receive rights, an auction forcing earth station operators to bid against satellite operators would exclude the latter from meaningful participation and thus violate the statutory mandate that an incentive auction encourage licensees to relinquish spectrum rights "voluntarily."

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We ended the meeting by reiterating the SSOs' openness to any lawful, inclusive and incentive-based solution, be it market- or auction-based. The SSOs also provided part of a PowerPoint presentation, attached, that they had placed in the record in December 2018.

Please let us know if you have any questions about this filing.

Sincerely,

Scott Blake Harris

SCOTT HARRIS

Shiva Goel

Counsel to the Small Satellite Operators

cc: Commissioner Starks

William Davenport

ATTACHMENT

REPURPOSING C-BAND SPECTRUM: AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS

Excerpt from Ex Parte Presentation of the Small Satellite Operators Dated December 18, 2018

April 16, 2019







C-Band Satellite Operations: Key Facts

- 1. 62 satellites owned by 8 satellite operators have FCC authorization to operate in the C-band in CONUS.⁽¹⁾
- Intelsat and SES have an aging fleet. As of 2021, they will have an average satellite service life of less than 4 and 2.5 years, respectively.
- 3. Due to the size of their fleets, Intelsat and SES still account for 69% of the total service life remaining across all 62 C-Band satellites. Yet they would gain ~92% of satellite operator proceeds under the CBA proposal.⁽²⁾
- 4. There are ~20,000 earth station antennas registered, which are owned by over 2,700 entities.⁽³⁾
- 5. Top 24 Earth Station operators own around 50% of registered antennas.

Notes

¹⁾ Source: Space Station Approval List (based on FCC data last revised September 11, 2018) with the adjustments described in Slide 26 of the SSO Ex Parte filed on December 12, 2018

Source: Bloomberg

³⁾ Number of earth stations rounded up to 20,000 for purposes of analysis and model inputs

DSM: Key Principles

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Include All Stakeholders To Ensure a Successful Repurposing

MEANINGFUL INCENTIVES

Incent all Stakeholders to Participate and Cooperate with Specific and Meaningful Economic Incentives

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

Allocate Value to Stakeholders In Proportion to the Value Added to the Process

DSM Mechanics: The Proceeds Waterfall

$$(SP = E + T + SO)$$

All sale proceeds [SP]



EARTH STATION POOL [E]

Relo Costs: Cost of filter for all Earth Stations + Cost of Relo/Retune for impacted Earth Stations

Incentive: Fixed amount for each impacted Earth Station



TAXPAYER POOL [T]

Fixed Percentage of remaining proceeds (i.e., SP - E)



SATELLITE OPERATOR POOL [SO]

Company Allocation

- 1/3rd of proceeds remaining after E and T pools filled
- Equally divided among 8 companies

Satellite Allocation

- 2/3rd of proceeds remaining after E and T pools filled
- Divided among 62 satellites based on service life. Each satellite is given a Service Life Score equal to its remaining service life divided by the total remaining service life of all satellites.

Inputs Used

SALE PROCEEDS [SP]	200 MHz across 320 mil Pops @ \$0.40/MHz- Pop (see Slide 20 of the SSO Ex Parte filed on December 12, 2018)	•	\$ 25.60B
EARTH STATION POOL [E]	Relo Costs: Cost of filter for all Earth Stations + Cost of Relo/Retune for impacted Earth Stations	•	Filter: \$1,000 per Earth Station for <u>all</u> Earth Stations (i.e. 20,000) Relo/Retune: \$5,000 per Earth Station for <u>all</u> Earth Stations (i.e. 20,000)
	Incentive : Fixed amount for each impacted Earth Station	•	Incentive: \$200,000 per Earth Station assuming proceeds at \$25.6B and <u>all</u> Earth Stations (i.e. 20,000)
TAX PAYER POOL[T]	Fixed Percentage of proceeds remaining after E pool filled	•	20% x (SP – E)
SATELLITE OPERATOR POOL [SO]	 Company Allocation [CA] 1/3rd of proceeds remaining after E and T pools filled Equally divided among 8 companies (1/8 = 0.125) 	•	CA = 0.33 x 0.125 x (SP – E – T)
	 Satellite Allocation [SA] 2/3rd of proceeds remaining after E and T pools filled Divided among 62 satellites based on service life. Each satellite given a Service Life Score equal to its remaining service life divided by the total remaining service life of all satellites. See Slide 15, "Total 	•	SA = 0.67 x (Service Life Score) x (SP – E – T)

Comparison of Results: Revenue Metric v. DSM

Sale Proceeds 200 MHz across 320 mil Pops @ \$0.40/MHz-Pop (see Slide 20 of the SSO Ex Parte filed on December 12, 2018)

		e Metric
	App	roach
Total Proceeds	\$	25.60

DSM A	pproach
\$	25.60

Total in \$Bil
Total Earth Station Pool
Total Tax Payer Pool
Total Satellite Operator Pool
Total Proceeds

% of Split
Total Earth Station Pool
Total Tax Payer Pool
Total Satellite Operator Pool
Total Proceeds

% of Split (US vs. Non-US)
US taypayer and US Companies
Non-US Companies
Total Proceeds

\$	0.12		\$	4.12
\$	-		\$	4.30
\$ \$ \$	25.48		\$ \$ \$	17.18
\$	25.60		\$	25.60
	0.5%			16.1%
	0.0%			$16.8\%^{^{(1)}}$
	99.5%			67.1%
	100.0%			100.0%
	0.5%			32.9%
	99.5%			67.1%
_	100.0%			100.0%
		•		

^{1) 20%} applied to the proceeds net of the earth stations/broadcasters/MVPDs portion

Comparison of Results: Revenue Metric v. DSM

Sale Proceeds
200 MHz across 320
mil Pops @
\$0.40/MHz-Pop (see
Slide 20 of the SSO
Ex Parte filed on
December 12, 2018)

		ue Metric proach
Total Proceeds		\$ 25.60
	_	

DSM	Approach
\$	25.60

<u>Total in \$Bil</u>		
Total Earth Station Pool	\$	0.12
Total Tax Payer Pool	\$	-
Total Satellite Operator Pool	\$	25.48
Total Proceeds	\$	25.60
Satellite Operator Pool Split		
Intelsat	\$	11.72
SES	\$	11.72
Eutelsat	\$	1.27
Telesat Canada	\$	0.76
ABS	\$	-
Empresa Argentina	\$	-
Hispasat	\$	-
Star One	\$	-
	L	

\$ \$ \$	4.12
\$	4.30
\$	17.18
\$	25.60
\$	6.29
\$	3.06
\$	2.01
\$	1.22
\$	1.70
\$	1.13
\$	1.00
\$	0.76

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Satellite Operator Pool % Split	
Intelsat	
SES	
Eutelsat	
Telesat Canada	
ABS	
Empresa Argentina	
Hispasat	
Star One	
Total Satellite Operator Pool	

45.8%
45.8%
5.0%
3.0%
0.0%
0.0%
0.0%
0.0%
99.5%

24.6%
12.0%
7.9%
4.8%
6.6%
4.4%
3.9%
3.0%
67.1%